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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,341	03/26/2004	Satoshi Kotaka	88518.0002	8251
260/21	7590	12/23/2008		
HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P. 199 AVENUE OF THE STARS SUITE 1400 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067			EXAMINER	
			BAKER, CHARLOTTE M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2625	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/23/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/810,341	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KOTAKA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> CHARLOTTE M. BAKER	<b>Art Unit</b> 2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/19/2008 and 12/03/2008.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-11 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takatsu (6,535,702) in view of Yajima et al. (hereinafter Yajima)(6,862,104) and further in view of Sato et al. (hereinafter Sato) (6,704,775).

**Regarding claim 1:** Takatsu discloses a display unit (Fig. 1, user interface section 6); an input unit (Fig. 1, user interface section 6) including a button (soft keys on touch panel); a facsimile control section (Fig. 1, image data processing section 2) for executing jobs including: a read job for generating facsimile data (the image data processing section 2 may receive, for example, image data read from an original document by the scanner section 1, via the scanner I/F..then store the image data in an image data storage device, col. 3, ln. 38-46) based on a manuscript to be transmitted via facsimile (the communications section 4 may receive the image data, for example, stored in the data storage device, via the communication I/F and after converting the image data to a appropriate data form suitable for a facsimile communication transmit the same, col. 3, ln. 54-58); a facsimile transmission job for transmitting facsimile data to a specified

facsimile destination (after converting the image data to a appropriate data form suitable for a facsimile communication transmit the same, col. 3, ln. 54-58); a facsimile reception job for receiving and storing transmitted facsimile data (Fig. 1, image data processing section, image data storage device, image data processing section 2 may receive, for example image data read from an original document by the scanner section 1, via scanner I/F...then store the image data in an image data storage device, col. 3, ln. 33-67 and the user I/F section 6 may convey a job request, such as a facsimile transmission of image data, col. 3, ln. 54-59); and print job for printing facsimile data received and stored by the facsimile reception job (the copying I/F may transmit image data stored in the data storage device to a controller of the copying section 3, col. 3, ln. 46-48 and the user I/F section 6 may convey a job request, such as facsimile transmission of image data, image formation, etc., col. 3, ln. 58-60).

Takatsu fails to specifically address and a display/input unit control section for operating the display and the input unit so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the facsimile control section are to be displayed one by one on the display unit in order each time an user presses the button on the input unit.

Yajima disclose and a display/input unit control section (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) for operating the display and the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the jobs not yet executed (Fig. 2, status of fax jobs; “sending”, “waiting”) by the facsimile control section (Fig. 2, Fax Job).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a display/input unit control section to display the contents of jobs not yet executed in order to allow the user to readily and correctly check the transmission reservation status of the data transmission paths and confirm his/her own transmission reservation as taught by Yajima (col. 2, ln. 25-33).

Takatsu in view of Yajima fail to specifically address and a display/input unit control section for operating the display and the input unit so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the facsimile control section are to be displayed one by one on the display unit each time an user presses the button on the input unit.

Sato discloses and a display/input unit control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) for operating the display and the input unit (as taught by Yajima above, input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the jobs not yet executed (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, status of fax jobs; “sending”, “waiting”) by the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, Fax Job) are to be displayed one by one (Sato, Fig. 7 shows a display example of the image displayed on the monitor display 308 in step S507..thumbnail images 620 first displayed in the display example of Fig. 6 are selected, for example, **the thumbnail image 620 is clicked**, col. 11, ln. 57-64) on the display unit (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, display portion 2) in order each time an user presses the button (**the thumbnail image 620 is clicked**, col. 11, ln. 57-64) on the input unit (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a display/input unit control section for operating the display and the input unit so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the facsimile control section are to be displayed one by one on the display unit each time an user presses the button on the input unit in order to allow the display/input unit control section of Yajima to display jobs one by one as a button is pressed to enable the user to select desired facsimile image information to display it and print it as taught by Sato (col. 1, ln. 9-13).

**Regarding claim 2:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 1.

Takatsu fails to specifically address wherein the display/input unit control unit, by way of operation on the input unit while the contents of the associated job are displayed on the display unit, causes the display unit and the input unit to operate as units that the user can issue an instruction to cancel the job.

Yajima further discloses wherein the display/input unit control unit (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3), by way of operation on the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) while the contents of the associated job are displayed on the display unit (Fig. 2, fax jobs), causes the display unit (Fig. 1, display portion 2) and the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the

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touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) to operate as units that the user can issue an instruction (touch the “stop/delete” portion shown in Fig. 2) to cancel the job.

**Regarding claim 3:** Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 1 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu discloses wherein the facsimile control section (Fig. 1, image data processing section 2) executes queuing facsimile transmission jobs and print jobs (a total of four jobs can be recognized from a number of cards because sequential job numbers may be respectively assigned..such a care is formed one by one every time a job is newly reserved, col. 7, ln. 35-50).

Takatsu fails to specifically address a display/input unit control section for operating the display unit and the input unit so that contents of the incomplete jobs are to be displayed on the display unit one by one in the order of the read job and the facsimile transmission job in response to a user's operation on the input unit, and in case that the facsimile transmission jobs are present, the contents of the facsimile transmission jobs are to be displayed in inverse order of management start time of each facsimile transmission job.

Yajima further discloses a display/input unit control section (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) for operating the display unit and the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the incomplete jobs are to be displayed (Fig. 2, status of fax jobs; “sending”, “waiting”) on the display unit (Fig. 2, fax jobs).

Takatsu in view of Yajima fail to specifically address a display/input unit control section for operating the display unit and the input unit so that contents of the incomplete jobs are to be displayed on the display unit one by one and in the order of the read job and the facsimile transmission job in response to a user's operation on the input unit, and in case that the facsimile transmission jobs are present of each facsimile transmission job.

Sato discloses a display/input unit control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) for operating the display unit and the input unit (as taught by Yajima above, input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the incomplete jobs are to be displayed (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, status of fax jobs; "sending", "waiting") on the display unit (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax jobs) one by one (Sato, Fig. 7 shows a display example of the image displayed on the monitor display 308 in step S507..thumbnail images 620 first displayed in the display example of Fig. 6 are selected, for example, **the thumbnail image 620 is clicked**, col. 11, ln. 57-64) and in the order of the read job (Yajima, job scanned to transmit as facsimile) and the facsimile transmission job (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) in response to a user's operation on the input unit (as taught by Yajima above, input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38), and in case that the facsimile transmission jobs are present (Fig. 2, displaying the status of the fax jobs) the contents of the facsimile transmission jobs are to be displayed in inverse order of management start time (Examiner interprets that the screen of Sato shown in Fig. 8 shows that the user can select the type of sorting

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order, i.e. time order 811, name order 812 and tel. no. order 813 and the scroll bar 603 would enable the user to look at the order of jobs either from the bottom to the top, or the top to the bottom which satisfies the ability to display jobs in inverse order) of each facsimile transmission job (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job).

**Regarding claim 4:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 3. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 2 are applicable.

**Regarding claim 5:** Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 3 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu fails to specifically address and in case that the print jobs are present, the contents of the print jobs are to be displayed in inverse order of management start time.

Yajima further discloses and in case that the print jobs are present (Fig. 2, print job selection), the contents of the print jobs (Fig. 2, print job selection) are to be displayed.

Takatsu in view of Yajima fail to specifically address and in case that the print jobs are present, the contents of the print jobs are to be displayed in inverse order of management start time.

Sato discloses and in case that the print jobs are present (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, print job selection), the contents of the print jobs (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, print job selection) are to be displayed in inverse order of management start time (Examiner interprets that the screen of Sato shown in Fig. 8 shows that the user can select the type of sorting order, i.e. time order 811, name order 812 and tel. no. order 813 and the scroll bar 603 would enable the

user to look at the order of jobs either from the bottom to the top, or the top to the bottom which satisfies the ability to display jobs in inverse order).

**Regarding claim 6:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 5. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 2 are applicable.

**Regarding claim 7:** Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 1 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu fails to specifically address a job execution section for executing a plurality of job types in parallel.

Yajima further discloses a job execution section (Figs. 2 and 3, able to select print jobs, e-mail jobs and fax jobs) for executing a plurality of job types in parallel (Figs. 2 and 3, print jobs, e-mail jobs and fax jobs).

**Regarding claim 8:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 7. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claims 1 and 3.

**Regarding claim 9:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 7.

Takatsu further discloses wherein the job execution section executes a reception job for receiving facsimile data (the communications section 4 may receive the image data, for example, stored in the data storage device, via the communication I/F and after converting the image data to a appropriate data form suitable for a facsimile communication, col. 3, ln. 54-67) and a non-reception job different from the reception job (in the process of reading..job in progress, col. 4, ln. 66 through col. 5, ln. 12).

Takatsu fails to specifically address and wherein the display/input unit control section operates the display unit and the input unit so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the job execution section are to be displayed in the order of the non-reception job and the reception job each time the user presses the button on the input unit.

Yajima further discloses and wherein the display/input unit control section (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) operates the display unit and the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the job execution section (Figs. 2 and 3, able to select print jobs, e-mail jobs and fax jobs) are to be displayed in the order of the non-reception job and the reception job (waiting to be sent or sent) each time the user presses the button (touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) on the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38).

**Regarding claim 10:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 7.

Takatsu further discloses executes a copy-related job (status of a job in progress; copying of an original document, col. 4, ln. 11-14) executed to produce a copy of a manuscript (copying of an original document, col. 4, ln. 11-14) and a non-copy related (facsimile transmission, Fig. 5 and facsimile job, col. 4, ln. 18-22) executed for a purpose different from production of the copy of the manuscript (facsimile transmission, Fig. 5).

Takatsu fails to specifically address wherein the job execution unit and wherein the display/input unit control section operates the display unit and the input unit so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the job execution section are to be displayed in the order of the copy-related job and the non-copy-related job each time the user presses the button on the input unit.

Yajima discloses wherein the job execution unit (Figs. 1-3, able to select print jobs, e-mail jobs, copy and fax jobs) and wherein the display/input unit control section (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) operates the display unit and the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) so that contents of the jobs not yet executed by the job execution section (Figs. 1-3, able to select print jobs, e-mail jobs, copy and fax jobs) are to be displayed in the order of the copy-related job and the non-copy-related job (Figs. 2 and 3) each time the user presses the button (touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) on the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38).

**Regarding claim 11:** Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato satisfy all the elements of claim 7.

Takatsu fails to specifically address wherein the display/input unit control section specifies the display order of jobs.

Yajima further discloses wherein the display/input unit control section (Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3).

Takatsu in view of Yajima fail to specifically address wherein the display/input unit control section specifies the display order of jobs.

Sato discloses wherein the display/input unit control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, control panel portion 1 which includes display portion 2 and control portion 3) specifies the display order of jobs (select sorting order of jobs; time, name, tel. no., Fig. 8 and col. 13, ln. 14-18, user selects a desired button from the time order sort button 811, name order sort button 812 and a telephone number order sort button 813).

**Regarding claim 22:** Takatsu in view of Yajima satisfy all the elements of claim 7.

Takatsu fails to specifically address wherein the cancellation instruction acceptance section sets the predetermined algorithm.

Yajima disclose wherein the cancellation instruction acceptance section (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) sets the predetermined algorithm (algorithm inherently contained in microcomputer of information transmitting apparatus and runs according to selection made on touch panel, col. 6, ln. 66 through col. 7, ln. 4).

4. Claims 12-16 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida et al. (hereinafter Yoshida) (6,130,757).

**Regarding claim 12:** Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claims 1 and 7 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu fails to specifically address a cancellation instruction acceptance section for executing an instruction input await processing for awaiting an operation on the input

unit in a state where information to prompt input of an instruction on whether to cancel an arbitrary job managed as a running or waiting job by the facsimile control section is displayed on the display unit, wherein one of jobs is selected by way of a predetermined algorithm from the running or waiting jobs by the facsimile control section when the button on the input unit is pressed to cancel the job, and wherein the cancellation instruction acceptance section executes the instruction input await processing on the selected job.

Yajima further discloses a cancellation instruction acceptance section (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete”) for executing an instruction (instructions associated with the setup conditions and task operations of the information transmitting apparatus, col. 4, ln. 19-21) input await processing for awaiting an operation on the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) in a state where information to prompt input of an instruction on whether to cancel an arbitrary job (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete”) managed as a running or waiting job (Figs. 2 and 3, sending or waiting) by the facsimile control section (Fig. 2, fax job) is displayed on the display unit (Fig. 1, display portion 2); and wherein the cancellation instruction acceptance section (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) executes the instruction input await processing on the selected job (input made by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38).

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address wherein one of jobs is selected by way of a predetermined algorithm from the running or waiting jobs by the facsimile control section when the button on the input unit is pressed to cancel the job.

Yoshida discloses wherein one of jobs is selected by way of a predetermined algorithm (the operator can monitor the progress statuses of requested print jobs and facsimile transmission

jobs and whether the jobs are processed, suspended, or waiting and the operator can delete jobs by pressing the delete key, col. 11, ln. 45-60 and the operator can monitor the progress statuses of facsimile transmission jobs as shown in Fig. 13 and can delete jobs, col. 12, ln. 10-19)(Examiner interprets that when a selection is made on the touch panel, the function for that selection has been programmed to execute a specific instruction/s; therefore, it satisfies the predetermined algorithm requirement) from the running or waiting jobs (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, sending or waiting) by the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) when the button on the input unit (input device made up of a transparent touch panel over the screen of the display portion 2, operator can perform input by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) is pressed to cancel the job (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete”).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include wherein one of jobs is selected by way of a predetermined algorithm from the running or waiting jobs by the facsimile control section when the button on the input unit is pressed to cancel the job in order to provide the operator with the ability to monitor the status of jobs and execute functions such as deleting, or immediate execution of a job based upon priority as taught by Yoshida (col. 11, ln. 49-60).

**Regarding claim 13:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 12.

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address wherein the predetermined algorithm used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section is an algorithm whereby in case information concerning the job managed as the running or waiting job by the facsimile control section is displayed on the display unit, the job is selected.

Yoshida discloses wherein the predetermined algorithm (the operator can monitor the progress statuses of requested print jobs and facsimile transmission jobs and whether the jobs are processed, suspended, or waiting and the operator can delete jobs by pressing the delete key, col. 11, ln. 45-60 and the operator can monitor the progress statuses of facsimile transmission jobs as shown in Fig. 13 and can delete jobs, col. 12, ln. 10-19)(Examiner interprets that when a selection is made on the touch panel, the function for that selection has been programmed to execute a specific instruction/s; therefore, it satisfies the predetermined algorithm requirement) used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) is an algorithm whereby in case information concerning the job managed as the running or waiting job (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, sending or waiting) by the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) is displayed on the display unit (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 1, display portion 2), the job is selected (as taught by Yajima above, selected via touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38).

**Regarding claim 14:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 12.

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address wherein the predetermined algorithm used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section is an algorithm whereby in case the facsimile control section is executing the read job, the read job is selected, whereby in case the facsimile control section is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section is managing the facsimile transmission job as a running or waiting job, the facsimile transmission job is selected, and whereby in case the facsimile control section is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section is not managing a facsimile transmission

job as a running or waiting job, but managing the print job as a running or waiting job, the print job is selected.

Yoshida discloses wherein the predetermined algorithm (the operator can monitor the progress statuses of requested print jobs and facsimile transmission jobs and whether the jobs are processed, suspended, or waiting and the operator can delete jobs by pressing the delete key, col. 11, ln. 45-60 and the operator can monitor the progress statuses of facsimile transmission jobs as shown in Fig. 13 and can delete jobs, col. 12, ln. 10-19)(Examiner interprets that when a selection is made on the touch panel, the function for that selection has been programmed to execute a specific instruction/s; therefore, it satisfies the predetermined algorithm requirement) used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, "stop/delete" selected) is an algorithm whereby in case the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) is executing the read job (as taught by Yajima, scanning the document to fax), the read job is selected, whereby in case the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) is managing the facsimile transmission job as a running or waiting job (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, sending or waiting), the facsimile transmission job is selected (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job), and whereby in case the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section is not managing a facsimile transmission job (as taught by Yajima above, Fig. 2, fax job) as a running or waiting job (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, sending or waiting), but managing the print job (as taught by Yajima above, Figs.

1-3, print job selection) as a running or waiting job (as taught by Yajima above, in progress or waiting), the print job is selected (as taught by Yajima above, select print job on touch panel).

**Regarding claim 15:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 12.

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address wherein the facsimile control section manages a plurality of the facsimile transmission jobs and a plurality of the print jobs, and wherein the predetermined algorithm used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section is an algorithm whereby in case the facsimile control section is executing the read job, the read job is selected, whereby in case the facsimile control section is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section is managing one or more facsimile transmission jobs as one or more running or waiting jobs, the facsimile transmission job whose management start time by the facsimile control section is the latest is selected, and whereby in case the facsimile control section is not executing a read job and the facsimile control section is not managing a facsimile transmission job as a running or waiting job but managing one or more print jobs as one or more running or waiting jobs, a print job whose management start time by the facsimile control section is the earliest is selected.

Yoshida discloses wherein the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax job) manages a plurality of the facsimile transmission jobs (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax jobs) and a plurality of the print jobs (as taught by Yajima, Figs. 1-3, print job selected), and wherein the predetermined algorithm (the operator can monitor the progress statuses of requested print jobs and facsimile transmission jobs and whether the jobs are processed, suspended, or waiting

and the operator can delete jobs by pressing the delete key, col. 11, ln. 45-60 and the operator can monitor the progress statuses of facsimile transmission jobs as shown in Fig. 13 and can delete jobs, col. 12, ln. 10-19)(Examiner interprets that when a selection is made on the touch panel, the function for that selection has been programmed to execute a specific instruction/s; therefore, it satisfies the predetermined algorithm requirement) used by the cancellation instruction acceptance section (as taught by Yajima, Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) is an algorithm whereby in case the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax job) is executing the read job (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, document to be faxed is scanned), the read job is selected (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax job), whereby in case the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax job) is not executing the read job and the facsimile control section is managing one or more facsimile transmission jobs (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax jobs) as one or more running or waiting jobs (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, sending or waiting), the facsimile transmission job (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax jobs) whose management start time (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, time) by the facsimile control section is the latest is selected (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, most current), and whereby in case the facsimile control section is not executing a read job (as taught by Yajima, not scanning a document to fax) and the facsimile control section is not managing a facsimile transmission job as a running or waiting job (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, sending or waiting) but managing one or more print jobs (as taught by Yajima, Figs. 1-3, print job selected) as one or more running or waiting jobs (as taught by Yajima, in progress or waiting), a print job whose management start time by the facsimile control section is the earliest is selected (as taught by Yajima, selected via touch panel).

**Regarding claim 16:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfies all the elements of claim 12.

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address wherein the instruction input await processing executed by the cancellation instruction acceptance section changes a target job when a predetermined operation is made on the input unit.

Yoshida discloses wherein the instruction input await processing (as taught by Yajima, input made by touching the touch panel, col. 4, ln. 24-38) executed by the cancellation instruction acceptance section (as taught by Yajima, Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) changes a target job when a predetermined operation is made on the input unit (the operator can delete jobs, immediately execute jobs by pressing the priority key, or execute print jobs by interrupts by pressing the print key, col. 11, ln. 49-60).

**Regarding claim 18:** Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 12 are applicable.

**Regarding claim 19:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 18. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 12 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu discloses a scanner (Fig. 1, scanning section 1); determines whether jobs are present in the order of the read job, the facsimile transmission job, the print job, and the facsimile reception job and selects the first detected job (job number, col. 4, ln. 56 through col. 5, ln. 12 and job status, col. 7, ln. 35-50).

Takatsu fails to specifically address the cancellation instruction acceptance section.

Yajima disclose the cancellation instruction acceptance section (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected).

**Regarding claim 20:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 18. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 9 are applicable.

**Regarding claim 21:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 18. Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 10 are applicable.

In addition, Takatsu further discloses determines whether jobs are present in the order of the copy-related job (status of a job in progress; copying of an original document, col. 4, ln. 11-14) and the non-copy-related job (facsimile transmission, Fig. 5 and facsimile job, col. 4, ln. 18-22).

Takatsu fails to specifically address the cancellation instruction acceptance section.

Yajima disclose the cancellation instruction acceptance section (Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected).

Takatsu in view of Yajima and further in view of Sato fail to specifically address the cancellation instruction acceptance section determines whether jobs are present in the order of the copy-related job and the non-copy-related job and selects the first detected job.

Yoshida discloses the cancellation instruction acceptance section (as taught by Yajima above, Figs. 2 and 3, “stop/delete” selected) determines whether jobs are present in the order of

the job (status of a job in progress; copying of an original document, col. 4, ln. 11-14) and the non-copy-related job (facsimile transmission, Fig. 5 and facsimile job, col. 4, ln. 18-22) and selects the first detected job (execute by priority selection, col. 11, ln. 49-60).

5. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato in view of Yoshida and further in view of Sato (6,982,811).

**Regarding claim 17:** Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida satisfy all the elements of claim 12.

Takatsu in view of Yajima in view of Sato and further in view of Yoshida fail to specifically address wherein the facsimile control section cancels the job without making an inquiry to the user about whether to cancel the job in case a job must be canceled.

Sato discloses wherein the facsimile control section (as taught by Yajima, Fig. 2, fax job) cancels the job without making an inquiry to the user about whether to cancel the job in case a job must be canceled cancels the job without making an inquiry to the user about whether to cancel the job in case a job must be canceled (job is canceled due to an error in the apparatus without intervening the user, col. 8, ln. 36-38).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include wherein the facsimile control section cancels the job without making an inquiry to the user about whether to cancel the job in case a job must be canceled in order to halt the apparatus in the event of a failure.

***Conclusion***

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHARLOTTE M. BAKER whose telephone number is (571)272-7459. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on 571-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Charlotte M Baker/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2625